

Enlightened Absolutism

Entrance task: Given your expertise on enlightened monarchs, think of one contemporary example of a leader who somewhat fits that definition.

Today: Enlightened Absolutism

Homework: Review Ch. 16

18th Century Europe

brought many new ideas

Enlightenment Thought

Reading revolution

Women hosting salons

Scientific classification → racism & slavery

Cameralism & Enlightened monarchs

What's the relationship
between these things?



Quotes from Frederick the Great

- * The greatest and noblest pleasure which men can have in this world is to discover new truths; and the next is to shake off old prejudices.
- * A crown is merely a hat that lets the rain in.
- * He who defends everything defends nothing.



Frederick II - *The Great*: Essay on Forms of Government

1. What characteristics should an effective ruler possess?
2. According to Frederick the Great, from where does the right to rule originate?
3. What does Frederick the Great see as the responsibilities of a ruler?
4. Based on this information about Frederick the Great, write a definition of an *Enlightened Monarch*.



Video clip - 6:09

Characteristics of an effective ruler

- * know the people, resources, and commerce
 - * honesty, wisdom
- * good with the people's money
 - * hardworking
- the First servant of the state
- * the head to the body (people)

The source of power?

Responsibilities of a ruler?

- * the judge, general, financier, leader
- * must act in the best interest of his people

What is an Enlightened Monarch?

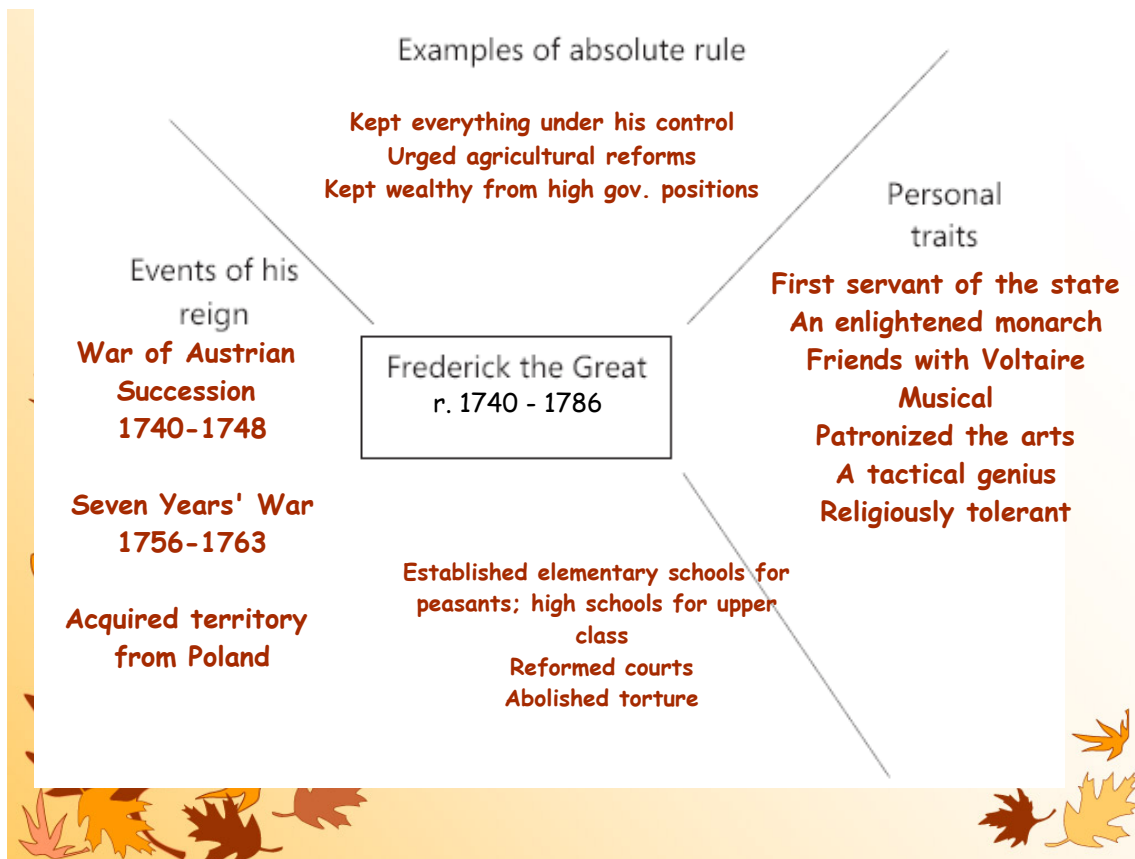
A ruler who puts their country before their beliefs and their needs.

Someone who rules as a man looking out for his country and people, not looking out for just his own benefits.

The essence of a perfect person who rules with his subjects using good manner all for the sake of their country.

A ruler whose first priority is taking care of the people.

A ruler that puts his country and people first and does not believe he rules by divine right and rules responsibly.



Absolutism in Austria

- Charles VI (r. 1711-1740)
- Pragmatic Sanction
- Maria Theresa (r. 1740-1780)
- Joseph II (r. 1765-1790)



MAP 19.2 War of the Austrian Succession, 1740-1748

War of
Austrian
Succession
1740-1748



Maria Theresa (r. 1740-1780)

Enlightened reforms

- Weakened power of the Church and the Pope
- Taxed nobles and reduced their power over peasants
- Joseph later abolished serfdom, allowed Jews into services and trades previously restricted.



Joseph II (r. 1765-1790)

Catherine the Great r. 1762-1796



Catherine the Great r. 1762-1796



- Continued Peter the Great's westernization programs
- Restricted torture
- Some religious toleration
- Improved education
- Empowered local government



Catherine the Great r. 1762-1796



The Pugachev Rebellion, 1773



Reversed her reforms. A bad time for serfs, great time for nobles



DBQ - Women in the Sciences

Thesis statement 1-2 points



Good topic sentences



Evidence provided by documents



Document analysis



Like all pioneers though she did face both opposition and criticism but also praise and encouragement.



Many believed that if women became scientists or other professionals that they would neglect their households and families.



Johann Eberti pointed out that Marie Curitz had spent so much time studying stars that she deteriorated physically and neglected the household.



Homework: Review Ch. 16

